

STEEL CONDITIONS AFTER THE WAR ARE BEING CONSIDERED

Believed That Washington Is
Working on Some Regu-
latory Plan.

PREPARATION FOR PEACE

Must be Made With More Thorough-
ness Than Our Preparation for War;
The Industry Must Not be Left in a
State of Chaos; Adjustments Needed

It remains an open question whether conditions in the iron and steel industry upon peace becoming assured will be made by artificial control or will be the result of fortuitous circumstances, whether there will be regulation or a drift. The United States was very largely unprepared for war and it is quite within the bounds of possibilities that it will find itself still less prepared for peace, says the American Metal Market.

Undoubtedly there are plans in Washington for regulation, but their precise nature not divulged. Even without a clear statement of the program, if there is one, the iron and steel industry has shown a receptive feeling. It regards wise regulation, for the transitional period, as distinctly desirable from all angles.

Naturally, much doubt is entertained whether regulation can actually be accomplished, these doubts arising in chief part from the legal questions involved. With congressional action anything that might be desirable could presumably be accomplished, but congressional action cannot be depended upon. The stress of war that has moved Congress to act promptly on a number of war measures, at least much more promptly than its wont, could not be counted upon in the case of reconstruction measures.

Whatever be the balance of probabilities at the moment, the possibility of the market being left to itself is clear enough to be worthy of consideration. On the basis of there being no fresh action, along reconstruction lines, the iron and steel industry would be left in decidedly chaotic condition. Of business on books the industry would have a surplus, but there would be widely varying descriptions of business. As to government orders, few if any have been placed with any positive arrangement as to what is to become of the orders in the event of peace. Some of the steel ordered would still be needed, some would not, and it would be out of the question for orders to be carried out if the material were not needed. Adjustments will have to be made in the case of shell steel, for instance. In the case of railroad and ship steel, the material will still be needed. Prices on such steel are fixed by any recognized government agency. Such prices are now War Industry Board prices, but the authority is not necessarily confined to that board. All the pronouncements have referred to any recognized government agency. Hitherto prices have been fixed quarter by quarter. The present prices cover deliveries through December 31, war or no war.

As to orders on books of steel producers from commercial consumers, these are of various characters and at various prices. Possibly some business is on the books at less than the present set prices, while there is a very considerable amount of old business on books that is at higher than the set prices. So far as concerns the price, the mills are not now debarred from shipping on such orders, the regulation being on delivery, while the governing element is the purpose for which the material would be used.

The safe course for all interests, producers and consumers, to pursue at the present time is to hope that there will be wise and proper regulation in the transitional period from war to peace, and to prepare for business having to get through the period as best it can, without such regulation.

EIGHT CASES OF FLU AMONG 3,200 AT STAR JUNCTION

Remarkable Freedom from Malady
Is Attributed to Strict
Quarantine.

Probably no place in the state has been less afflicted with influenza than Star Junction. In all eight cases have been reported in a population of about 3,200. This is due in a large measure to the strict quarantine regulations enforced.

Members of families ill were not permitted to mingle with the remainder of the population. Practically the whole population was inoculated with anti-influenza serum. This was provided free of charge, with free service, also by the Washington Coal & Coke company. The work was done by Dr. R. S. Martin who labored day and night until the task was accomplished. In one day Dr. Martin inoculated 1,300 persons.

But one death occurred and that was from pneumonia. A woman who had just given birth to a babe was the victim.

The health of the locality has been ever under the watchful eye of Superintendent R. C. Seerower who is much gratified at the success that has attended the efforts that have been put forth.

A very small percentage of the people in the town declined to accept the offer of free serum treatment. It is, in fact, a material advancement. Men, women and children were taught of the auxiliary cold-air inlet

BY-PRODUCT OUTPUT SHOWED AN INCREASE OF 33 PER CENT OVER 1917

A Decrease of 3,600 Tons Compared
With the Week Ending October 26;
Big Gain for Year to Date.

The production of by-product coke in the United States during the week ended November 2 is estimated at 577,006 net tons, says the United States Geological Survey, as compared with 434,881 net tons during the corresponding week of 1917, or an increase of approximately 33 per cent. The production during the week was brought about by the operation of the by-product plants at 89.0 per cent of their full time. Out of a total loss of full time of 10.4 per cent, 1.1 per cent is attributed to lack of coal, 1.2 per cent to labor shortage, 6.3 per cent to repairs to plants and 1.8 per cent to other causes.

Operating conditions failed to equal those of the preceding week in Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota and Ohio. In Illinois, the output of the plants was limited by both shortage of coal and repairs to plants, in Ohio by repairs to plants and other causes, in Maryland by shortage of labor, and in Minnesota by other causes. No material improvement was reported by the operators in any of the states.

For the calendar year to date, the production of by-product coke is estimated at 21,365,278 net tons, as compared with 18,830,410 net tons, or an increase of 13.8 per cent. The total production of beehive and by-product coke for the calendar year to date, estimated at 47,569,060 net tons, is but slightly in excess of the total production during the corresponding period of 1917. Of this total, approximately 46 per cent is by-product coke and 55 per cent beehive, while during 1917, 40 per cent of the total production was by-product and 60 per cent beehive.

The production of beehive coke in the United States for the week ended November 2 is estimated at 558,000 net tons, a decrease of six per cent compared with the week preceding and four per cent compared with the corresponding week of 1917. The daily average is estimated at 93,000 net tons, as against 98,000 net tons during the week of October 26 and 97,000 net tons during the week of November 2 of last year.

For the calendar year to date beehive coke production is estimated at 26,104,758 net tons as against 28,185,100 net tons during the same period of 1917 or a decrease of 2,081,342 net tons or 7.4 per cent.

GETTING MORE HEAT WITH LESS COAL IN HOT-AIR FURNACES

Is Possible By Following In-
structions Issued By
Mines Bureau.

A VERY SIMPLE CHANGE

In the Supply of Cold Air to the Furnace is All That is Required; Will Result in a Saving of 20 to 30 Per Cent of the Fuel Ordinarily Used.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—With the winter weather coming on, the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, offers a novel scheme to householders using hot-air furnaces to not only obtain greater heat from their furnaces, but also to save from 20 to 30, per cent of their coal.

The bureau suggests that it is extremely wasteful of coal and also comfort to follow the almost universal plan in hot-air furnaces of having the cold-air duct connected with the outside of the house during severe weather. It is of the opinion that when the outside air is down to nearly zero, it will be profitable to close the cold-air duct, shutting off the air from the outside and substituting another air duct from the inside of the house where the air has been somewhat heated.

The scheme in hand is especially to a householder who has a large number of rooms, who has the furnace in the basement, and who has the cold-air duct connected with the outside of the house. The scheme is to have the furnace in the basement, and the cold-air duct connected with the outside of the house, and the cold-air duct connected with the outside of the house.

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INDUSTRY 7 SHOWED EASED VALUE

Was a Decrease of
8 Per Cent in the
Production.

SYLVANIA IS LEADER

59 Plants Yielding Output Val-
ued at \$14,048,158, or 17.09 Per Cent
the Total in United States; Large
Increase in Value of Furnace Flux.

The total value of stone sold in the United States in 1917 was \$33,215,671, an increase of four per cent over the value of that sold in 1916, as shown by statistics compiled by G. F. Loughlin of the United States Geological Survey. This increase followed an increase of six per cent in 1916 and a decrease of four per cent in 1915. The quantity of stone sold in 1917 was approximately 82,300,000 short tons, a decrease of about nine per cent from that sold in 1916. The increase in value in 1917 was due entirely to the greater value of limestone sold, as the total value of all other varieties of stone sold was less, the decrease ranging from one to 11 per cent. An increase of 12 per cent in the value of limestone was due to a large increase in the output of stone quarried for use as furnace flux, from 23,623,508 long tons, valued at \$13,946,552, in 1916, to 25,871,416 long tons, valued at \$18,670,213, in 1917. The production of limestone sold to industrial works, such as paper mills, sugar factories, glass works, and alkali works, also showed an increase in both quantity and value. The output of limestone for agricultural use, however, decreased three per cent in quantity, although it increased 22 per cent in value.

The value of monumental stone in 1917, \$8,102,493, increased 10 per cent over the value in 1916, \$7,372,629. This is the largest value ever reported, but is due to the increase of 38 cents in the average price per cubic foot, as the quantity decreased 10 per cent—from 4,562,039 cubic feet in 1916 to 4,058,826 cubic feet in 1917. In 1917, 25 per cent of the quantity and 70 per cent of the value was for granite, the remainder being for marble.

Continued depression in the building industry in 1917, which affected the better grade of building stone of all kinds, caused a decrease of over 17 per cent in value and of 30 per cent in quantity. The output for 1917 was 17,263,893 cubic feet, valued at \$13,102,914, and that for 1916 was 24,754,742 cubic feet, valued at \$14,671,868. The value of paving blocks sold in 1917 was \$2,722,411, practically the same as in 1916.

The figures representing sales of some of these classes are as follows: Curbing, 3,608,275 linear feet, valued at \$1,102,980; flagging, 3,027,115 square feet, valued at \$356,327; riprap, 2,882,979 short tons, valued at \$2,208,371; rubble, 915,616 short tons, valued at \$864,231. Crushed stone amounting to 10,283,7 short tons, valued at \$29,905,804, was produced in 1917, a decrease of 7,790,201 tons, or 12 per cent, in quantity and \$297,943,12 per cent, in value. The average value was 72 cents per ton in 1917, an increase of 11 cents.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Vermont, New York and Indiana were the ranking states in value of stone produced in 1917 as in 1916. Of the 30 producing states and territories in 1917, 26 decreased and 24 increased the value of their output. In the region east of the Mississippi river 16 states showed increased and 11 states decreased value of output; in the region west of this river eight states showed increase and 11 states decreased value of output; in the region west of the river eight states showed increase and five decrease.

The percentage of increase made by Michigan, Alabama, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and New Jersey, 37 per cent; 34 per cent, 27 per cent, 22 per cent, and 12 per cent, respectively, were due almost entirely to the increase in the value of furnace flux. In all these states except Pennsylvania an increase was made in both quantity and value.

The number of plants reporting operations in 1917 was 2,647, which was 388 less than in 1916. A large number of the small quarries were closed on account of scarcity of labor, increased cost of supplies, lack of local demand, and substitution of cheaper material. Many of the larger producers reported that the demand was very good but that shortage of cars and railroad embargoes on shipments curtailed the output. The increase in the cost of operation was 20 to 75 per cent, and the advance in the selling price, was 20 to 50 per cent.

RAILROADS TOP OF PRIORITIES LIST, MUNITIONS BOTTOM

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The war industries board today nearly completed revision of the priorities list, at least partially removing restrictions on non-war activities and readjusting industries to the new situation arising from the end of the war.

Railroads and shipping, it is expected, will be placed at the top of the list and munitions at the bottom. The revised list will be made public tomorrow.

Manufacture of passenger automobiles after January 1, the date fixed for 100 per cent curtailment, is likely to continue because of the sudden collapse of the war and the consequent expected lessening of the government demand.

If you have coal land for sale advertise it in The Weekly Courier

SEEK TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF STEAM POWER PLANTS

Fuel Administration Creates a National Organization for That Purpose; A Questionnaire Sent Out.

"The United States Fuel Administration has created a national organization for the conservation of fuel in power plants, both in the generation and in the utilization of power, light and heat," says a statement issued by the administration. "With your assistance we shall be able to effect a great reduction in the coal shortage for the year 1918. Many economies which you can put into effect at once are suggested in the questionnaire, of which three copies are enclosed.

"Our work and assistance to power plant owners is based upon information furnished through the questionnaire, we request be filled out, properly attested, and returned within 15 days from date. This will constitute your report on the condition of your plant and will form a basis for rating by the Fuel Administration engineers, and also for the apportionment of coal by the Fuel Administrator in case of shortage.

"As soon as possible after the receipt of the questionnaire properly filled in you will be advised of your rating. Following this first report and at intervals during the year, authorized inspectors will call at your works to audit the efficiency periods all efforts which you may have made toward fuel conservation will receive careful consideration and will serve as a means for securing for your plant a higher rating.

"As we realize the difficulty of obtaining new power plant apparatus in the present emergency, your plant will be rated chiefly upon the skill with which you operate your present equipment. From time to time you will be advised concerning methods developed by others in order to assist you in bringing your plant to the point of highest efficiency.

"We urge the immediate appointment of a fuel and power conservation committee and we emphasize the importance of this recommendation. We realize that you desire to help the war program and to have adequate supplies of fuel available for that work. Fuel economy in power plants in the generation and in the use of power, heat, and light is essential to this object. Through your full cooperation with the government, maximum production with minimum waste can be realized and the output of munitions maintained at top speed."

COAL PRODUCTION KEPT ON DOWNTWARD GRADE WEEK OF NOV. 2

The Total Was 10,065,000 Tons, or
Three Per Cent Under That of
the Preceding Week.

The production of bituminous coal during the week of November 2, as in the preceding four weeks, continued on the downward grade, estimates placing the output, including lignite and coal made into coke, at 19,955,000 net tons, a decrease compared with the preceding week of three per cent and four per cent over the corresponding week of 1917. The average production per working day during the week is estimated at 1,328,000 net tons as against 1,385,000 net tons during the week of October 26 and 1,816,000 net tons during the week of November 2 of last year.

This is the nearest approach to the level of 1917 since last February and indicates that, unless production soon increases, the probability of a shortage, largely overcome by the record-breaking output of the past few months will again be before the country. The epidemic of influenza still continues in some of the fields and to this, together with the unexpected warm weather generally, is attributed a temporary lull in the production and transportation of coal and in the previous strenuous industrial demand.

The production of bituminous coal from April 1 to date is 363,858,000 tons as against 328,421,000 net tons in 1917, an increase of 42,437,000 net tons or 12 per cent.

Anthracite production continued to fall during the week of November 2, estimates placing the output at 1,500,000 net tons as compared with 1,711,000 net tons during the week preceding, a decrease of 214,000 net tons or 12 per cent. The week's production fell even further behind the corresponding week of 1917, the decrease amounting to 547,000 net tons, or 27 per cent.

AUSTRIAN COAL OUTPUT

Reduced Through Starved Condition
of the Mine Workers.

In the economic committee of the Austrian parliament it was stated recently that in the first semester of the year 1918, coal production was eight per cent less than in the first semester of the preceding year; this in spite of the fact that the number of miners employed was 133,000, against 117,000 a year ago, says a Zurich dispatch. The reasons for this diminution of production, in spite of an increase of workmen of 15 per cent, is the semi-starved condition of the population, which prevents them from doing normal work.

Returns to the U. S. O.

P. F. Finnigan who has been connected with the Railroad Administration as assistant in the division of traffic, has returned to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad as traffic manager of the western lines to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. L. Thomas.

Will Dig Coal on Sunday.

The miners of the Central Pennsylvania fields have voted to work on Sunday in order to make up the deficiency in production resulting from the influenza epidemic which affected many mines in the district.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, November 9, 1918.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operator	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
40	Adah	Westmoreland-Pittsburgh Coal Co.	Greensburg
49	Alicia	W. Harry Brown	Alicia, Pa.
232	Allison No. 1	W. J. Rainey	New York
20	Allison No. 2	W. J. Rainey	Uniontown
142	American No. 1	Bellis-Pittsburgh Fuel Co.	Pittsburgh
240	American No. 2	Bellis-Pittsburgh Fuel Co.	Pittsburgh
49	Anita	The Wilcox & Peather Co.	Uniontown
42	Bellevue	Bellverton Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
257	Besse	Champion Gas Co. Co.	Pittsburgh
50	Brownsville	Brownsville Coal Co.	Uniontown
34	Burchfield	Clark Coal Co.	Smithfield
206	Century	Century Coke Co.	Brownsville
49	Champion	Champion Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
12	Crystal	Heck Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
235	Donald 1	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
42	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
189	Donald 3	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
149	Edna	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	Emery	Sunshine Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
21	Fidelity	South Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	Forrest	Arts-CConnellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
119	Garwood	Genuine Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
68	Genuine	Genuine Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	Griffith No. 1	Hugh Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	Griffith No. 2	Hugh Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
210	Hersert	Connellsville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
52	Hill Top	Westmoreland Coal Co.	Pittsburgh
134	Hoover	James H. Hoover	McClinticlandown
38	Hope	Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
135	Hustead	Hustead-Sennett C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
260	Imbella	Heck Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
24	Imbella	Junior Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
146	Katherine	Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
220	Lafayette	Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
50	Leon	Atlas Coke Co.	Mt. Pleasant
400	Lincoln	Franklin Coke Co.	Scottsdale
20	Little Gem	The Blister Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
232	Long	C. H. Ulmer	Pittsburgh
34	Lucerne	Lucerne Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
94	Marion	Southern Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
122	Mendell	Meudon Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	Mt. Hope	Mt. Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	Myers	Edward Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
109	Old Home	Franklin Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
400	Orion	Orion Coke Co.	Uniontown
202	Puritan	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	Perry	Perry Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
161	Plumer	Plumer Coke Co.	Uniontown
161	Poland	Poland Coal Co.	Pittsburgh
149	Point Hill	Point Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
468	Royal	W. J. Hayes	New York
30	Sackett	H. R. Sackett Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
25	Sapper	Reilly-Callaghan C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
278	Searight	Taylor Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
235	Sixty	Payne Coal Co.	Connellsville
310	Sixty	Southwestern Cville Coke Co.	Connellsville
400	Sunshine No. 2	Thompson-Cville Coke Co.	Connellsville
400	Thompson 1	Thompson-Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
400	Thompson 2	Thompson-Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
297	Tower Hill 1	Tower Hill Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
297	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
240	U.S. Steel	U.S. Steel Coal & Coke Co.	Scottsdale
530	Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
500	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
75	Winefield	Banning-Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
69	Wimber	Winefield-Gillmore C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
35	Yukon	Whitel Coke Co.	Uniontown

FURNACE OVENS

10,724	16,217		
139	Archaeon	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Gainsburg
100	Bridgerton	M. C. Frick Coke Co.	Bridgerton
170	Brier Hill	Brier Hill Coke Co.	Brier Hill
124	Buington	M. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
201	Colonial No. 1	M. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
115	Colonial No. 3	M. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
150	Colonial No. 4	M. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
159	Colonial No. 5	M. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
159	Colonial No. 6	M. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	Fairbank	Struthers Coal & Coke Co.	Parkbank
160	Footezdale	M. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
202	Geneva	McKeefrey Coal Co.	Leetonia
176	LaBelle	M. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh

SIGNING OF ARMISTICE AND ITALIAN SMASHING OF THE AUSTRIANS ARE CELEBRATED

Thousands of People in the Streets Watch Parade in Which Hundreds of Others March; Downtown Alive With Visitors and Residents; All Business, Even Banking, Suspended.

FIRE-WORKS, FAYETTE FIELD, ENDS OBSERVANCE

Assured by The Courier, through its Associated Press service, that the armistice drawn up by the Allies had been signed by the Germans and that peace would be the ultimate outcome, the people of Connellsburg and surrounding districts held a monster celebration Monday night, exceeding anything attempted on three other occasions when wild enthusiasm was stirred by reports from France, some of which were true and some not.

The Italians of the city had previously arranged to celebrate the victory of the soldiers of Italy over Austria. When the news arrived that the armistice had been signed, the Italian celebration was combined with the one planned by the merchants yesterday morning. Hundreds of Italians had come here from points all over Fayette and Westmoreland county, adding to the numbers of the throng.

Flags could be seen everywhere. Cheers and shouts of joy filled the air. Among those joyously shouting their happiness, however, many could be seen, especially women, who stood by and watched the crowd. Their joy was too great to be expressed in cheers. The great longing within them for the end of the war had been realized and the lump of happiness which rose in their throats would not permit a noisy demonstration.

Bank, stores and all business closed at noon throughout the city. The Connellsburg Military band and Caputo's band of Pittsburgh, which had been engaged for the Italian celebration gave concert throughout the afternoon.

The parade which formed on the South Side was late in starting. It moved off at about 7:45 o'clock, led by the Grand Army band of Scottsdale. The following brothers also survive: A. K. Kooser, of Connellsburg; William Kooser, of West Overton; Peter Kooser, of Galesburg, Ill., and John R. Kooser, of Youngstown, O.

A big Italian contingent, headed by the Connellsburg Military band followed. There were hundreds of Italians in line. Back of the military band came the ladder and big combination truck of the city fire department, and the South Connellsburg truck. A bicycle brigade of small boys was next.

Many little Italian children, carrying Venetian lamps, marched ahead of a float on which a representation of the fortress of Trieste had been erected. The Catholic cadets came next, followed by many members of the Societe Arie "Apolio" of Star Junction. This delegation was followed by Caputo's band which led a large contingent of local Italians.

Employees of Kobacker's store were in line, surrounding a " dove of peace."

An Adelaide delegation carried a service flag containing 40 stars, among which were two gold ones and a silver one.

The Davidson and Culbrook mines and the Davidson coke yards had a delegation in the parade.

The Dickerson Run Y. M. C. A. band followed. Behind this band marched several hundred high school and seventh and eighth grade students. The high school marched inside long ribbons of streamers of orange and black, the school colors.

The Swastek club members came next, followed by another Italian band representing the forces of Trento.

Many more Italians followed this band. Next came the Columbus Italian Fraternal society of this city. The Italians carried flags of America and the Campi of Smithfield, Clark and Clarence in France, Charles Frank, Italy and America as they marched.

The Leisenring band of the H. C. Frick Coke company was next, followed by automobiles and trucks which brought up the rear of the parade. Riding in trucks were employees of the Westmoreland Grocery company, and girls of the Bell Telephone company. The Wright-Metzler department store employees occupied three trucks in the parade. Joe Kuris' drum corps marched between the automobile delegation. The Davidson mine had a truck in line and a Vanderbilt automobile delegation was also in the parade. The Boy Scouts also occupied a truck.

There were 71 automobiles and trucks in the line of parade. Two wagons brought up the rear.

The parade covered the principal downtown streets and went to the West Side. It disbanded at Fayette Field where there was speech making and fireworks.

After the parade had been disbanded, the streets in the business section were again thronged. The crowd did not begin to thin out until 11 o'clock and some of the celebrants remained on the streets after midnight.

A shower of paper clippings and streamers fell on the parade as it marched by the high Second National Bank building. Handfuls of the clippings were thrown from the windows and floated to the streets beneath.

As requested by Mayor Duggan there was no ringing of bells, or blowing of whistles on account of the sickness which prevails in the city.

The noise, for the most part, was confined to the downtown streets and did not bother those in the residential section.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

The Grim Reaper

GEORGE W. KOOSER, SR.

Following an illness of heart trouble George W. Kooser, Sr., 69 years, eight months and 29 days old, died Monday at his home near the Johnson school at Moyer. Funeral tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock from the house with Rev. E. B. Burgess of the Trinity Lutheran church, and Rev. J. S. Showers of the United Brethren church officiating. Interment at the Baptist cemetery at Pennsville. The deceased was born in Springfield township, February 11, 1849, a son of Samuel and Sarah Korne Kooser. He was a member of the Trinity Lutheran church, Monarch Castle, No. 54, Ancient Order Knights of the Mystic Chain, and Friendship Lodge, No. 23, Liberty Loan canvassing teams, which put Connellsburg "over the top" in 1917. Mr. Kooser is survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller Kooser, and the following children: Mrs. Victoria Detwiler, of Murphy's Siding; Mrs. Calvin Grim, Mrs. Harry Burkett, George W., Jr., John D. and Mrs. E. P. Haltill, all of East End, Connellsburg; Mrs. George B. Keeler, of Derry, Pa., and Mrs. Sarah Hice, Mrs. Richard Ritterer, of Connellsburg. The following brothers also survive: A. K. Kooser, of Connellsburg; William Kooser, of West Overton; Peter Kooser, of Galesburg, Ill., and John R. Kooser, of Youngstown, O.

JOHN A. ROBBINS.

Following a prolonged illness of pneumonia, John Andrew Robbins, 23 years old, died Saturday at his home at Stearlings. Funeral services were held Tuesday from the old home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Robbins at Kelster, with interment in the Scatodale cemetery. The deceased is survived by his widow, Emma Irene Robbins, an infant son, Harold Edward Robbins, his parents, and the following brothers and one sister: William and Miss Lillian Robbins, at home; Lawrence, Walter and Lloyd Robbins of Kelster; Alfred Robbins of Searights; Harry Robbins, of Owensdale; Charles Robbins, of Scotland, and Albert Robbins, of Phillipsburg.

MRS. JENNIE ROBINSON.

Mrs. Jennie Robinson, 46 years old, died Saturday afternoon at her home at Smithfield of influenza-pneumonia. Funeral services were held Monday from the house, with Rev. Ralph Bell of the Methodist Episcopal church at Smithfield, officiating. The interment was made in the Baptist cemetery, formerly resided at Broad Ford and is well known in this community. Her Fraternal society of this city. The following children survive: Mrs. Leslie Campbell of Smithfield, Clark and Clarence in France, Charles Frank, Dale and Quentin at home.

JOHN J. RIFFLE.

John J. Riffle, 50 years old, died Saturday evening at the German township high school. Mr. Riffle was janitor of the building and had gone there to work, seemingly in good health. He was found by a nurse at the emergency hospital.

WALTER M. SULLIVAN.

Walter M. Sullivan, 18 years old, died November 8 at Pittsburgh, N. Y. The body was brought to Connellsburg for interment in the Chestnut Hill cemetery. The deceased was a son of the late Elias Sullivan; a well known Baltimore & Ohio engineer better known as "Yank" Sullivan.

JAMES E. STILLWAGON.

James E. Stillwagon, 28 years old, of Vanderlip, died this morning at the emergency hospital at Dawson, to which he was admitted on last Saturday of influenza-pneumonia. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon, with interment in Hill Grove cemetery. The deceased was born in Connellsburg April 24, 1889, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Stillwagon of North Pittsburg street. He married Miss Eva Mickey who with one child, survives. His parents and the following brothers and sisters also survive: William, a member of Company D, 10th Regiment and in a base hospital for treatment of wounds received in ac-

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1918. ORIGINATING DISTRICT.

TO EASTERN POINTS.	Pittsburgh	Fairmont	Gibson	Lutrobo
Baltimore, Md.	\$2.60	\$2.15	\$2.30	\$2.30
Chestnut, Pa.	1.70	2.65	2.45	2.20
Johnstown, Pa.	1.20	2.05	1.90	1.80
Lebanon, Pa., P. R. R. and P. & R.	1.20	2.05	2.25	2.10
New York, N. Y. (B&W)	1.80	2.65	2.50	2.10
Philadelphia	2.60	2.45	2.30	2.20
Scranton	2.00	2.45	2.30	2.20
Steeltown, Pa.	2.20	2.05	1.70	1.80
South Bethlehem, Pa.	2.70	2.65	2.40	2.30
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2.70	2.65	2.40	2.30

ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R.	Pittsburgh	Fairmont	Gibson	Lutrobo
Greenwich, local	1.35	2.20	2.15	1.35
Greenwich, export	2.20	2.65	2.00	1.80
South Amboy, P. O. B. vessels	2.25	2.44	2.25	2.10
Greenville, Ohio	1.50	2.15	2.10	1.70
Greenville, local	1.50	2.20	2.15	1.70
Canton, Ohio, local	2.25	2.20	2.15	1.70
Canton, Ohio, export	2.13	1.95	1.82	1.70

The Rate from points on the Monongahela Railway in the Fairmont group south of the Pennsylvania state line to Johnstown is \$1.40 per net ton. Rate to Johnstown from Greensburg and Latrobe groups, \$1.20, see table of rates of origin and destination groups. The following rates apply to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffield from points on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston and points on the Monongahela river railroad.

The Fairmont rate on shipments from points east of Superfine, Pa., from points on the Smithfield & Masontown Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

ORIGINATING DISTRICT

TO WESTERN POINTS.	Pittsburgh	Upper	Lower
Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.	Group	Upper	Lower
1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Canton, Ohio	2.10	2.15	2.00
Cleveland, Ohio	1.50	1.50	1.40
Columbus, Ohio	1.50	1.60	1.70
Detroit, Mich.	2.00	2.00	2.00
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	2.00	2.00	2.00
Toledo, Ohio	1.50	1.50	1.50
Youngstown, Ohio	1.10	1.10	1.10
Lake, Ohio	1.30	1.35	1.40

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous extensions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges the shipper or consignee should determine the exact cost of the particular service which the business will move, then refer to the Taft's naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburgh District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffield; south to and including Brownsville and Braxwell on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston, and east to Dickerson, Dawson, and southwest to and including Brownsville on the New York Central lines.

The Connellsburg District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffield; on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston except Braxwell and all Monongahela River railroad points; New York Central points east of Dickerson, Dawson, including Connellsburg, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

residence in Carnegie avenue.

MRS. HOWARD T. SHAW.

Mrs. Mary Harbaugh Shaw, 40 years old, wife of Howard T. Shaw of East Crawford, died Monday morning of influenza.

4 o'clock, with interment in Chestnut Hill cemetery. The deceased was a daughter of Harry and Hannah Trumbo Harbaugh.

MRS. MARY J. HUEY.

Mrs. Mary Jane Huey, 36 years old, died Sunday at her home at Breakneck following an illness of influenza.

The deceased is survived by her husband, George W. Huey, and eight children. She was a daughter of William and Lucy Easter Calhoun.

MRS. ELIZA JARRETT.

Mrs. Eliza Jarrett, one of the best known residents of Scottsdale, died Saturday at 6 o'clock at her home in Market street. Private funeral services were held from the house Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, with interment in the Scottsdale cemetery. The deceased was the widow of Amzi Jarrett, and had resided at Scottsdale for many years. A son, Charles Jarrett, of New Castle, survives.

FRANK DAMISKO.

Frank Damisko died on Saturday at his home at Leisenring No. 2 of influenza.

MISS CHERYL KEFFER.

Following an illness of double pneumonia, Miss Cheryl Elizabeth Keffer, 18 years old, died Thursday at the McKeesport hospital, where she had been in training for a nurse for the past year. Miss Keffer was a daughter of D. A. and Martha Keffer of Clinton, Pa., formerly well known residents of Connellsburg. The family moved from here to Clinton about eight years ago. The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church and had a number of friends in this community. In addition to her parents she is survived by the following brothers and sisters: John L., D. W., Mrs. Arthur Craig, all of Clinton; Mrs. Hazel Keffer Posen of Pittsburgh, and Miss Helen Keffer, a sanatorium at Cresson, Pa. A brother, David Keffer, died of wounds received in action in France a few months ago.

JAMES E. STILLWAGON.

James E. Stillwagon, 28 years old, of Vanderlip, died this morning at the emergency hospital at Dawson, to which he was admitted on last Saturday of influenza-pneumonia. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment in Dickerson Run Union cemetery.

FRANK KEFFER.

Following an illness of double pneumonia, Frank Keffer, well known in Connellsburg, which occurred recently in the West Penn hospital, Pittsburgh. Mr. Keffer accompanied the body of W. H. Hardy to Pittsburgh and while in the city contracted influenza which resulted in his death. Mr. Keffer had been located at Lynch, Ky., where he had charge of the erection of the works of the United States Coal company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel company. He had frequently visited in Connellsburg and had a number of friends here. The body was shipped to the Keffer home in East Liverpool, O. Mrs. Keffer was with her son when death came.

MRS. CLAYTON RITTENHOUSE.

Mrs. Clayton Rittenhouse, 27 years old, wife of Michael Rittenhouse, died Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock at the family residence, No. 126 North Sixth street, Wet Side. The deceased was born September 24, 1882, a daughter of Charles L. and Roxine Johnson Wright.

FRANK KEFFER.

Following an illness of influenza which resulted in his death. Mr. Keffer had been located at Lynch, Ky., where he had charge of the erection of the works of the United States Coal company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel company. He had frequently visited in Connellsburg and had a number of friends here. The body was shipped to the Keffer home in East Liverpool, O. Mrs. Keffer was with her son when death came.

FRANCIS M. MOON.

Francis M. Moon